

Trinity river was found to possess auriferous sand, and as the party followed up the stream, the ore was found in greater abundance. They averaged for the few days remaining there about \$40 each per diem. We shall publish a more detailed account of this expedition in a few days.

Successful Gold Digging.—Dr. H. Van Dyke, a member of the North Fork Dam and Mining Association, which company has been recently completed a lateral canal at Bear's Bar, a little above the junction of the North Fork with the Rio Americano, has just returned from the scene of operations. The work of drainage had been completed only three days before he left, and though the company labored under many disadvantages, they had raised in this short time over \$15,000.

This association is composed of about thirty hard working men, and from the results of the few days labor since drainage, and the fine prospects of continued success, they are confident to count upon a yield of about ten ounces per diem each man, during the next and succeeding months.

Our advice from the Middle and North Forks are very favorable. One party of twenty on the North Fork, within some twenty miles of the snow, were averaging \$45 per day each, and a gentleman direct from the Middle Fork informs us that the old miners are doing better this year than last. Yet many are returning, who have either no luck or no energy; we think it a want of the latter commodity. Young gentlemen who come across the Isthmus should get berths as free as on board the steamer, and on arriving at the bay, "ship on a launch," and after "wrapping" her up, take some seventy-five pounds of "traps" on their backs and travel for the mines. On their arrival at the El Dorado, they would come down to the "pork and beans" of the business with a much better grace.

A party of seven arrived at dry diggings on the 14th, having left Missouri on the 5th of May. Among them were Dr. J. H. Dixon, of Pennsylvania, and E. Green, Michigan.

Placer Times, July 25.

The Mines.—We have seen several who have returned from the placer within the past few days, but they bring no news of interest. They present things favorably, as all do who have been successful, but agree in the opinion that a man has to "suffer some" in this branch of mining. We have seen several who are opening in the Middle Fork with a submarine armor, by which arrangement they take out many thousands daily of the dust. They think, when they get their apparatus fairly at work, they will average \$10,000 per day. We make a few extracts from a letter of a friend on the Middle Fork:

"The extreme heat we heard so much about has been a great help to us. We have suffered nothing by it as yet. As regards the healthiness of this locality, I see nothing to prevent it from being one of the most healthy places in the world—much more so than Sacramento City. There is a constant stream of pure water, both for bathing and drinking, running past our encampment.

"We are told by people who mined it here last season, that it will be better a month hence than it is now. The water is falling; and when it gets down so that we can work on the bed of the river, the dust will be found more plentifully, and in larger pieces. Mining is hard work, but there is nothing unpleasant about it. It gives you a good appetite, and sound sleep at night."

The miners here average about an ounce per day.

We have advice from the North Fork of a very flattering nature. Companies that have taken out the current of the river are now taking out from three to five thousand dollars per day. **Placer Times, Aug. 18.**

California Religious Intelligence.—The following Churches have been organized in San Francisco:

1. Roman Catholic—service every Sabbath.
2. First Baptist, Rev. O. C. Wheeler, pastor.
3. First Presbyterian, Rev. Albert Williams, pastor—service every Sabbath.
4. Protestant Episcopal, Rev. F. Mines, rector—service every Sunday.
5. Methodist. We understand that this denomination has commenced the erection of a church at the head of Washington street.
6. Congregational. The Rev. T. D. Hunt has been called to officiate occasionally for this church until the 1st of November next.
7. In addition to the above, the Rev. T. D. Hunt, chaplain, preaches each Sabbath at the Public Institute.

In connection with the above, it is proper we should state that Sabbath schools are established in the Baptist, Presbyterian, and Methodist churches, and there is also one attached to the Chaplaincy.

Two small steamers are plying on the waters of the Sacramento.

The Pope's visit to an American Frigate.—It appears from a notice in El Napolino of Naples, that Pius the Ninth visited the American Frigate Constitution on the occasion of her conveying our Charge d'Affaires, Hon. John Rowan, from Naples to Gaeta, the present residence of the King of Naples and his Court, as well as of the Pope. The Constitution arrived at Gaeta on the 1st of last month, and after firing a national salute, was returned from the fort. Mr. Rowan took the officers on shore and presented them to the King, who received them most graciously, expressing himself gratified by the visit. On the following morning His Holiness the Pope expressed to Mr. R. his desire that the officers of the Constitution be likewise presented to him, and accordingly the officers were notified, and the presentation came off to the evident delight of the officers, who were said to have much admired the Pope's simple and prepossessing manners, and impressive christian benevolence of speech. His Holiness spoke approvingly of the officers, and dismissed them with his blessing.

So much was Capt. Gwin, of the Constitution pleased with the interview, and the manner of the Pope's reception, and the kind manner of Pius the Ninth, that he requested Mr. Rowan to solicit His Holiness to visit the Constitution, and thus afford his men an opportunity of seeing the Holy Father, and of enjoying the special privilege of his sacred blessing. His Holiness and the King were both invited, and accepted the invitation. The description of the affair is going through the press, and is being visited by the press, and the other usual national honors. The interest excited on board the Constitution was intense, and both the Pope and the King made a close inspection of the vessel, expressed their approbation of what they saw. Before His Holiness left, such of the men as desired his special blessing were ranged in his presence, when he blessed them, offering a prayer on their behalf. The whole scene was truly grand and impressive.

Quaker Retaliation.—Friend L. had a well cultivated garden, and a "breedy crew" of his and what farmers call a "breedy crew," which he often suffered to go to large. Investigated by a fancy for fine cabbages, said to be a premium, and became a serious annoyance to him by reason of her depredations. The worthy old friend one morning, for the twenty-ninth time, ejected *mully* from his garden, and drove her home to her owner's house. "Friend T.," says friend L., "I have driven thy cow home once more; and if I find her in my garden again." "Suppose you do?" "Why," says friend L., "I'll drive her home to thee again, friend T."

This was too much for T. His cow was never after that in the garden of the said old Quaker. **Providence Journal.**

The little darling—he didn't strike Mrs. Smith's baby a purpose, did he? It was a "wicked accident," wasn't it? Yes, man, to be sure it was, and if he don't beat himself, I'll crack him again!"

Remarkable Case of Accumulation.—An illustration of what a little money will become in time, if put out on interest, and properly taken care of, is afforded by an incident related in the New York Journal of Commerce, by an old resident of about 50 years ago a bequest of \$10,000 was left to an idiot on Long Island. He was then in his infancy, and is, consequently, now but little over 50 years of age. Soon after his father's decease, three respectable inhabitants of the city, all of whom were yet young, were appointed trustees for the care of the bequest, with authority to appropriate \$500 annually for the idiot's maintenance, which was accordingly done. This left at first but a small accumulation, but latterly the increase has been rapid, and the principal now amounts to over \$100,000. Should the party live 20 years longer, as is not improbable, he will die worth a quarter of a million of dollars. Pretty well for a fool.

We listened, not long ago, to a short dialogue between a "wag" of Gotham and a six-foot "green 'un" from Vermont, which was, almost word for word, as follows:

Wag.—[Approaching "Legs" with a bland countenance.]—You are from Vermont, I take it, sir?

Legs.—I am sir.

Wag.—You have very green mountains in your state?

Legs.—Yes sir—the mountains are rather green. [Circumflects tone on "mountains," and emphasizes on "are."]

Wag.—Very high, too?

Legs.—Yes, sir—rather. And there's another circumstance about 'em that 'praps you never noticed.

Wag.—Ah! What's that?

Legs.—Why—between any two of 'em you are sure to find a valley.

Wag.—[A little disconcerted.]—Your soil is rather hard to cultivate, eh?

Legs.—Why—yes—rather. But it is n't true that we are obliged to plant our corn by shooting the kernels into the cracks of the rocks with a rifle. That's a York story. You come from York, don't you?

Wag.—Yes—why?

Legs.—O, nothing—it's a good state to come from.

Wag.—[Rallying.]—I say, mister—Vermont is a great State for raising sheep, isn't it?

Legs.—O, yes—famous!—famous for sheep and wool, but as for raising cattle, York beats it all hollow. [Three cheers for "Legs," and exit "Wag," looking foolish.]

JERMS.

Some years since, a lawyer in the vicinity of New Haven, Connecticut employed an English joiner, a first rate workman at his trade, to make a door for his office. The joiner brought in his bill, *verbum et literaturam* as follows, leaving out the names:—

"Mr. — to makindoor for ofis 3 dollars 50 cents. recd paymentful."

The lawyer very civilly asked the joiner why a man of his ability and capacity, need make his bills in such a bungling manner, and spell so much worse than our *a b c* children in this country. The English John Bull joiner took it in high dudgeon, and said to the lawyer, "Look here now, if I choose I can spell with any body in America! I know—You had better undertake to teach Englishmen, who learn you all you know. What is it to you, if you get me to make you a door, whether I spell it d-o-r or d-o-e-r or d-o-a-i or d-o-u-e or d-o-w-e or d-o-g-l-e or d-o-g-l-e-h-e now, take your choice of the nine different ways; I'm sure one of them must suit you; for I know you can't spell door in any other than one of these ways." Poor John Bull was dumfounded, when he found he had spelt door nine different ways without either of them being right.

The Albany Knickerbocker man itemizes in the following fashion:—

Has anybody seen our penknife? It has suddenly absconded itself from our desk. We don't care about it, as all the blades were broke, but we should like to know who was mean enough to steal it.

All persons are forbidding harboring or trusting our devil, on our account, for any sum exceeding five hundred dollars, as he will probably be a defaulter, if he persists in his cigar smoking and doughnut devouring.

Chinese Ivory Carving.—I took some trouble and pains to obtain a view of the instruments with which the artists worked, but regret to say I was not successful. The ivory balls so elaborately carved, and the ingenuity with which they are constructed, have long excited admiration and surprise at the artistic skill and means, by which so many concentric balls are made and one within the other. I know not whether any one else has made the discovery, but the truth is that each ball is constructed of two pieces, the edges of which are so finely scraped down, that the edge of one hemisphere is made to overlap its counterpart with the greatest nicety. Thus one ball is easily enclosed within another. The joints are then united by a peculiar strong cement, aided by the employment of steam and pressure. Any one who wishes to make the expensive trial, will soon ascertain the fact, by applying a very powerful heat to one of these balls, which will open at the joints in due time. **Dublin University Magazine.**

Recruiting is not a very easy task in these days, when the "sound of the drum" has few charms. A New York correspondent thus records an attempt which he recently witnessed:—

I was amused whilst sitting by the fountain in the Park, at the following incident. A recruiting sergeant, in regular service, in full dress, approached a dandyish Irish emigrant with a head that looked like it had been thrown against the wall, and proposed to him to enlist. "An' sir, whut white I enlist?" "To serve your country." "They told me the country was n't fighting at all a bit." "Oh, she is not in war with the enemy, but she is before long, and with England, too," (with marked emphasis on the last words.) "An' thin I should have to shoot a man of I could." "They would be English." "Mayhap the Englishman might go to the devil." "You were ordered to shoot him by your free and enlightened country." "Whit's the pay?" (eagerly, with his eyes fixed on the sergeant's fob.) "Sergeant—[complainingly.]—"Eight dollars a month and found"—[showing papers] Pat—[meditatively.]—"Sind him to the devil for eight dollars a month an' found"—[he jabs, not for me heart's pulse!] "I shoot a big bug lurst, and make a fortune by it!" The sergeant looked calmly at the man—and retired.

MARRIED.

In Moore county, on the 10th inst., by Shephard, Esq., Mr. F. W. Swann, of this town, to Miss Rebecca Swann, daughter of John Swann, Esq.

In Newbern, on the 29th ult., Mr. William Robertson S. Burbank, of Washington, to Miss Mary Eliza, daughter of Thomas Sparrow, Sr.

In the vicinity of Raleigh, on the 9th inst., by the Rev. Dr. Mason, Drury Thompson, Esq., of Mobile, Ala., to Miss Mary C. Lazarus.

In Raleigh, on the 10th inst., by the Rev. Dr. Mason, Edward Mallet, Esq., of Fayetteville, to Miss Mary S. Hunter, daughter of the late Dr. William H. Hunter.

DIED.

In this town, on the 13th inst., Mrs. Elizabeth wife of Mr. Willis J. Herring, aged about 36 years, leaving 6 children, the youngest only about 3 years old.

In this town, on Monday, Mrs. Precilla Eldridge Latta, wife of Mr. John C. Latta, of Fayetteville, and daughter of Mr. David Shaw, of Fayetteville, aged 32 years. She has left a husband and eight children, the youngest but three weeks old, and a mourning widow, aged 10 years.

In Wayne county, on the 30th ult., Miss Mary Smith's baby a purpose, did he? It was a "wicked accident," wasn't it? Yes, man, to be sure it was, and if he don't beat himself, I'll crack him again!"

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.—Oct. 18.—4 10 P. M.

Bacon—Prime hams continue scarce. The market is well supplied with other descriptions, and sales somewhat slow. See table for highest market value.

Corn—No arrival since last report, except per Railroad, to dealers. The stock on hand has been worked off till it has become somewhat light. Our quotations must only be considered nominal. Meal—No change.

Coffee—Some sales Rio in lots, from store, at 10 cents per lb., but we do not give this as the wholesale price. The article of coffee has, however, advanced a fraction.

Feathers—Scarce, and considerable inquiry. Flour—Fair supply of Fayetteville flour on the market. Prices firm.

Hay—Sale of 100 bales at 65c. per 100 lbs.

Lard—The market is glutted with lard, and sales extremely difficult to effect at 9 cents for barrels and 10 cents for kegs. We quote at 9 1/2 cents.

Lime—There is a large quantity in market, mostly in second hands. Last sales 75 a 90c.

Lumber—Nothing has been doing in river lumber, and we hear of no inquiry for the article.

Timber—Short but large descriptions of mill timber is scarce and wanted. Sales for the week from \$2 50 to \$7 per M. measurement, for very inferior to a very good article. 1 raft shipping timber sold at \$8 per M.

Molasses—None arrived, and none in first hands.

Mullets—Per barrel, \$3 50 to \$4.

Naval Stores—Turpentine is now sold according to law, 800 lbs. to the barrel, and the price is quoted accordingly. About 1450 barrels Turpentine have changed hands during the week, generally at \$1 90 a \$1 92 1/2 at which prices we quote as about the market value to day. See table. Spirits Turpentine—Some 300 barrels have changed hands at 24 a 25c—\$1 75 for barrels not returnable—closing at our lowest figure for country made, not in prime order. Rosin—Sales of 1725 barrels, ranging from 90c to \$1 per barrel, closing at 95c. A lot of mixed No. 2 and 3 sold at \$1 10. Tur—Sales of 333 barrels, ranging from \$1 50 to \$1 70 per barrel. Scarce and wanted.

Peas—Some small transactions in both black eye and cow peas at quotations.

Pork—Northern mess less sale.

Salt—Received one cargo from Curacao, 2,000 bushels of which has changed hands, but the price has not been made public; believed, however, to be under our lowest quotation.

Shingles—Sale of 20,000 shingles, common quality, at \$1 50.

Spirits—Northern Rum, 30 to 33c. Gin, 30 to 33c. Whiskey, 25 to 32c.

Sugar—Porto Rico 64 to 7 cents. Freight—Scarce and dull.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 17.—Cotton—There was a good demand for Cotton yesterday, at full prices. The sales reached 1250 bales, at prices ranging from 12 1/2 to 13 1/2, a very large portion at 10 1/2; besides which a contract was made for 1,000 bales, to arrive, at 10 1/2.

Naval Stores—The demand for Turpentine continues good, and the article at all times saleable at \$2 25 for yellow, and \$3 for virgin dip.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 16.—Flour \$5; red wheat 1 a \$1 06—white 1 04 a \$1 11; white corn 63c—yellow 64 a 66c; oats 33c; whiskey in bbls 28 a 28 1/2—hds 1c less, per gallon; coffee 9 1/2c per lb., a 4c. per cwt. off.

NEWARK, Oct. 16.—Turpentine 2 10 a \$2 15; Tar \$1 15; Corn 43c per bushel; meal 50c; Pig pork 6c.

New York, Oct. 13th.—Naval Stores.—We have to notice sales of 1000 bbls. North Country Turpentine, supposed \$2 62 1/2 per 280 lb.; 4 a 500 Spirits Turpentine, 32c. cash, from the wharf, and 33 a 34, in lots from store; 700 common Rosin, \$1 30 a \$1 32 for North Country, in yard, and \$1 40 for Wilmington; 200 North Country Tar, in order, \$1 85; City Pitch, as wanted, \$1 75; and 300 bbls. White Rosin, \$3 a \$4 37 1/2 per 280 lb.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 16.—Flour 5 06 1/2 a \$5 12 1/2; corn meal \$3 12 1/2; red wheat 1 03 a \$1 08; white 1 04 a \$1 11; yellow 64 a 66c; oats 33c; rice 60c; mess pork 61c 62 1/2; prime 85c a 86c; sugar 52 a 53c; hard in bbls, 64 a 66c—kegs 74c; cotton 52 a 53c; lard, 34 a 36c per cwt. Sugar 11 1/2 a 11 3/4 for fair upland—12 a 12 1/2 for Mobile and New Orleans. Whiskey, in bbls, 27c per gal.

FOREIGN MARKETS.—PER CALEDONIA.

Liverpool Cotton Market, Sept. 23.—We have again to report a quiet cotton market. During the past week prices of American and Egyptian cottons have been steady, with no change; but at the same time remark that it has been difficult either to buy or sell on satisfactory terms. This continued dullness is not attributed to any change in the accounts received of the growing crop, which are still unfavorable, but to the discouraging state of the Manchester market, which as yet exhibits no signs of improvement. The import for this week is only 322 bales of all sorts. The large sales of Surats are to be attributed to the unfavorable reports of the crops in the East, but we cannot quote any advance. 8,350 American, 4,500 Surat, and 350 Egyptian have been taken on speculation, 2,200 American, 400 Surat, and 10 Madras for export. The sales for the week amount to 33,020 bales.

Money has been in rather more demand, but the stock of bullion increases, and the rates of discount remain unchanged.

The corn trade has ruled dull through the week, and wheat may be quoted as a 25 lower to sell than to buy. Flour also is rather cheaper, and 23 1/2 to 24 for Western Canal. Prices of spring corn likewise tend downwards, with liberal supplies of foreign. For Indian corn the demand has subsided. It is, however, generally held for firmer prices.

Naval Stores.—4,000 bbls rough Turpentine taken at 58 7/4 for old and 65 1/4 for new. Nearly 2,000 barrels Rosin sold, but at lower prices, 25 a 26 for 100 lb. cwt. Spirits distilled at sale at quotations.

Rice.—Since the receipt of the overland mail, a speculative demand has arisen, and about 20,000 bags have changed hands, at an advance of 3d to 6d per cwt, chiefly Bengal, from 9s to 9s 9d for fair common to middling white.

NOTICE.

Taken up and committed to the jail of Duplin County, on the 13th inst., a negro man who says that his name is Lewis, and that he belongs to Richard Green of Jones County, and that he was hired by William Wilson of Wilmington, to work on the Manchester Railroad. Said negro is about forty-five years of age, and weighs one hundred and forty-five pounds. The owner of said negro is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take said negro away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs. **JOHN B. HUSSEY, Jailor.**

TO THE LADIES.

We have on hand an assortment of Ladies' Shoes, from the best Philadelphia Manufacturers, consisting of Buckle Ties and Gaiters, which they will sell at reduced prices.

PRINCIPLE CIGARS.

10,000 Justo Sanz; 5,000 Minterro; 75,000 Columbia. For sale at J. WILKINSON & CO'S.

ORANGES AND LEMONS.

75 boxes Sicily Lemons; 82 do Moscone Oranges. For sale at J. WILKINSON & CO'S.

PERFUMERY AND SOAPS.

Large assortment of Perfumery and fancy Soaps. Just opened and for sale by J. WILKINSON & CO'S.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

BACON—Per pound.	8 1/2	10
Hams—Shoulders.	8 1/2	10
Hog round.	8 1/2	10
BEANS—Per bushel—White, non.	60	75
RED—Per bushel.	15	25
BUTTER—Per pound.	15	25
BEES—Per barrel.	12 50	14 00
Do—prime.	7 00	8 00
Do—on hand, per cwt.	4 00	5 00
CORN—Per bushel.	50	60
Meal.	60	65
COFFEE—Per pound.	8 1/2	9 1/2
Rio, Domingo.	9	10
Do—Cuba.	8 1/2	9 1/2
COTTON—Per pound.	14	16
CANDLES—Tallow—per pound.	37 1/2	40
Spermaceti.	33	35
Adiantum.	33	35
EGGS—Per dozen.	12 1/2	14
FEATHERS—Per pound.	6 50	7 50
FLOR—Canal—Per barrel.	6 50	7 50
Do—Northern.	6 50	7 50
HAY—Northern—Per ton.	62	65
IRON—Per ton.	42	45
LARD—Per pound, N. C.	9	9 1/2
Western.	7 1/2	8 1/2
LUMBER—River—Per M.	7 00	8 00
Flooring Boards.	14	16
Do—Scantling.	3 50	4 00
Timber, Mill.	8 00	9 00
Shingles—West Indies.	—	—
MOLASSES—Per barrel.	—	—
MACKEREL—Per barrel.	—	—
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CITIZENS MEETING.

To consider the School Question. The citizens of Wilmington, will meet at the MASONIC HALL, on Wednesday evening, the 24th inst., at 7 o'clock, P. M., to consider the report of the Committee on the subject of Schools. THE COMMITTEE. Oct. 19, 1849.—[6-1] Town paper.

Great Attraction.

THE subscribers are now receiving their Fall Stock of Goods at their old stand, on the South side of Market street, four doors from the Wharf, consisting in part of Dry Goods, Family Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Wood and Willow Ware, &c., as follows:—

Dry Goods.

Calicoes, alpaca, mousselin de laines, satinettes, cassimeres, vestings, marlboro' stripes, red and white flannels, bed ticks, apron checks, linseys, kerseys, bleached and brown shirtings and sheetings, blankets, cambrics, diapers, hosiery, muslins, guineys, shirts, jaconet and cross barred muslin, ginghams, bleached and brown drill, bleached and brown table cloths, silk and cotton hdk's, head hdk's, Turkey red and blue cotton yarn.

Groceries.

Canal flour, 4 1/2 and 5 1/2; Pickled pork, 10 and 11; Pickled tongues, 10 and 11; No. 1 mackerel, 10 and 11; Pickled salmon, 10 and 11; Canned beef, 10 and 11; Canned corn, 10 and 11; Canned fruit, 10 and 11; Canned meat, 10 and 11; Canned vegetables, 10 and 11; Canned fish, 10 and 11; Canned oysters, 10 and 11; Canned clams, 10 and 11; Canned mushrooms, 10 and 11; Canned tomatoes, 10 and 11; Canned peaches, 10 and 11; Canned apples, 10 and 11; Canned pears, 10 and 11; Canned cherries, 10 and 11; Canned plums, 10 and 11; Canned strawberries, 10 and 11; Canned raspberries, 10 and 11; Canned blackberries, 10 and 11; Canned currants, 10 and 11; Canned grapes, 10 and 11; Canned figs, 10 and 11; Canned dates, 10 and 11; Canned raisins, 10 and 11; Canned almonds, 10 and 11; Canned pineapples, 10 and 11; Canned melons, 10 and 11; Canned watermelons, 10 and 11; Canned cantaloupes, 10 and 11; Canned pumpkins, 10 and 11; Canned squashes, 10 and 11; Canned corn cobs, 10 and 11; Canned sweet corn, 10 and 11; Canned lima beans, 10 and 11; Canned kidney beans, 10 and 11; Canned pinto beans, 10 and 11; Canned navy beans, 10 and 11; Canned chickpeas, 10 and 11; Canned lentils, 10 and 11; Canned split peas, 10 and 11; Canned green peas, 10 and 11; Canned peas in shells, 10 and 11; Canned butter beans, 10 and 11; Canned cannellini beans, 10 and 11; Canned borlotti beans, 10 and 11; Canned adzuki beans, 10 and 11; Canned mung beans, 10 and 11; Canned black beans, 10 and 11; Canned red beans, 10 and 11; Canned white beans, 10 and 11; Canned chickpeas, 10 and 11; Canned lentils, 10 and 11; Canned split peas, 10 and 11; Canned green peas, 10 and 11; Canned peas in shells, 10 and 11; Canned butter beans, 10 and 11; Canned cannellini beans, 10 and 11; Canned borlotti beans, 10 and 11; Canned adzuki beans, 10 and 11; Canned mung beans, 10 and 11; Canned black beans, 10 and 11; Canned red beans, 10 and 11; Canned white beans, 10 and 11; Canned chickpeas, 10 and 11; Canned lentils, 10 and 11; Canned split peas, 10 and 11; Canned green peas, 10 and 11; Canned peas in shells, 10 and 11; Canned butter beans, 10 and 11; Canned cannellini beans, 10 and 11; Canned borlotti